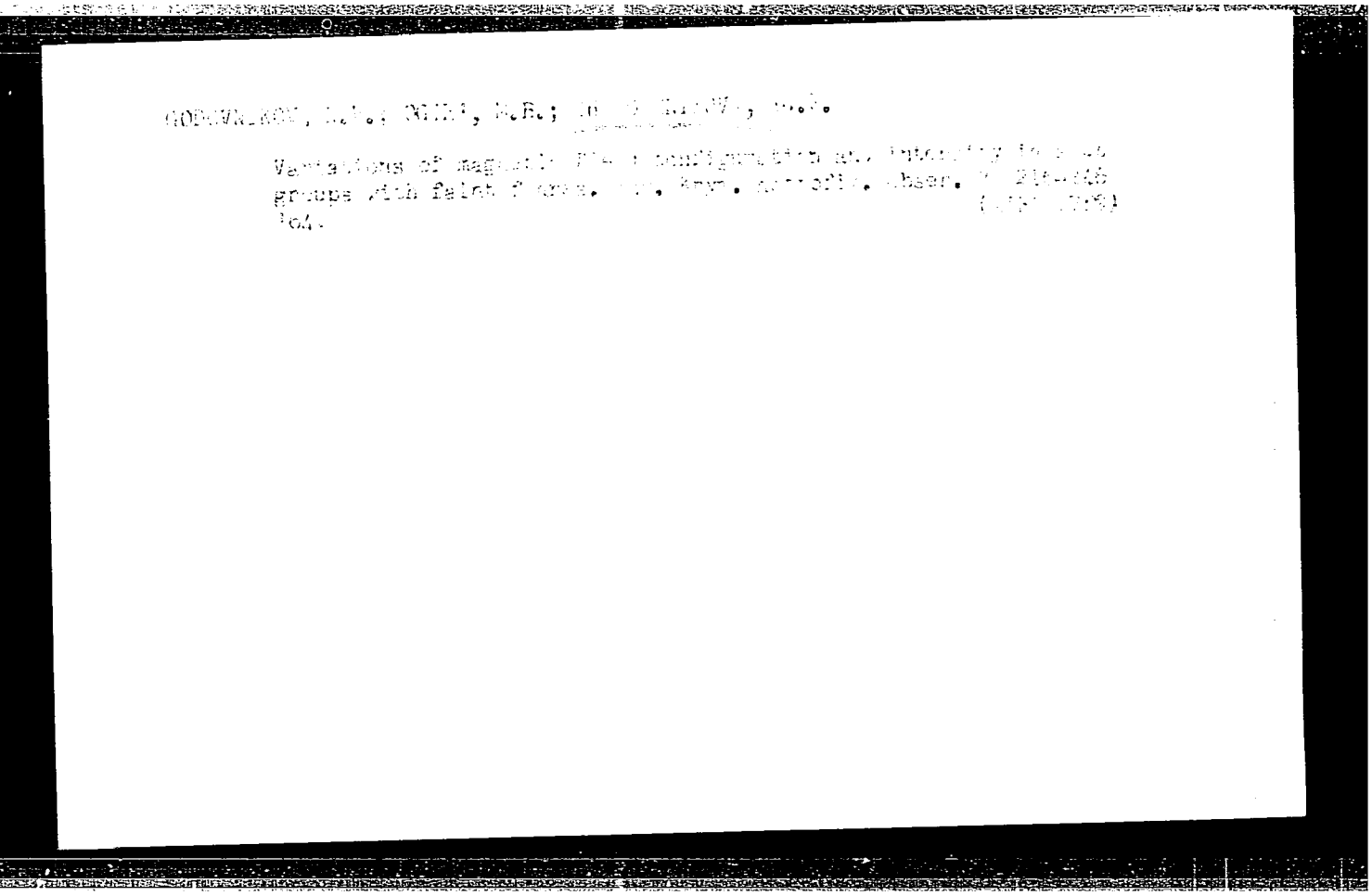
GOPASYUK, S.I.; OGIR', M.B.; SEVERNYY, A.B.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye.F.

Structure of solar magnetic fields and its variations in flare regions. Izv. Krym. astrofiz. obser. 29:15-67 '63. (MIRA 16:10)



L 47379-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6028765 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/006/0060/0060

AUTHOR: Ogir', M. B.; Shaposhnikova, Ye. F.

24
B

TITLE: Correlation between the occurrence of strong solar flares and the appearance and intensification of sunspots

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 6.51.465

REF SOURCE: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., v. 34, 1965, 272-277

TOPIC TAGS: solar flare, sunspot

ABSTRACT: It is noted that in a number of cases, strong flares are preceded by the appearance of new sunspots or the intensification of old spots near the site of the occurrence of the flare. A series of examples illustrates the effect. [DW]
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 1/1 mjs UDC: 523.75

DENISOVA, Z.I.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye.M.; LUK'YANTSEVA, V.P.

Gamasid mites in rodents of Kursk Province. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:101-105 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii i parazitologii (zav. - dotsent G.M. Tkachenko) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kurskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - V.I. Latanov).

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye.P., uchenyy zootekhnik

Comparative characteristics of the wool production of fine fleeced and medium fine fleeced sheep depending on feeding and maintenance. Trudy AZVI 10:25-30 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz rabot kafedry melkogo zhivotnovodstva (zav.kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, doktor prof.V.A.Bal'mont) Alma-Atinskogo zoovetinstituta.
(Wool)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.

"The Use of Salt Forms of Ionites for Changing the Character of Calcium Caseinate Coagulation in Milk." Cand Tech Sci, Kiev Technological Inst of the Food Industry imeni A.I. Mikoyan, Min Higher Education USSR, Kiev, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. Nutrition. T-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55305.

Author : Golovin, P.V., Shaposhnikova, Z.B.
Inst :
Title : Processing Cow Milk with Ionites for Infant Consumption.

Orig Pub: Pediatriya, 1957, No 7, 35-37.

Abstract: In order to partially remova Ca from cow milk (M) with the aim of obtaining more tender flakes in the clotting process, domestic brand cationites (I) were used (sulophenolic I, espatitic I and carboxylic I). Experiments proved that no less than 20 percent of Ca have to be removed for this purpose. M, which was treated with (I), clotted in the form of small flakes, had an acidity of 16°K. The proportions

Card : 1/3

73-3-20/24

AUTHOR: Golovin, P. V., Shaposhnikova, Z. B., Abramova, M. A. and Gerasimenko, A. A.

TITLE: Treatment of Beetroot Juice by Reduced Quantities of Lime and Ionites. (Obrabotka Sveklovichnogo Soka Umen'shennym Kolichestvom Izvesti i Ionitami)

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 23, No.3, pp. 397-399 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Synthetic resins- ionites- can be used for the purification of beetsugar juices by separating the mineral and organic impurities. They are stable in alkaline and acid media, they swell but do not dissolve in water and sugar solutions and have a degree of absorption of cations and anions. These ionites were used for the purification of juices treated with 1.3% reduced lime and juice II (saturation lime consumption 2.75% per weight of the juice). The cationite ЭСПАТИТ-1 and the anionite АН-2ф were used as they were most easily available and are generally used in the sugar industry. The static volume of ЭСПАТИТ-1 (related to Na) was 4.2%, the dynamic volume of the anionite (related to HCl) was 13.7%. The static method was employed for purifying the saturated juices when using cationites.

Card 1/3 This method was developed in the Laboratory for Sugars

Treatment of Beetroot Juice by Reduced Quantities of Lime and Ionites.

the colouration more than twice and improves the quality by 0.4 - 0.8 units. There are 1 table and 3 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: December, 22, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Sugar Substances Laboratory. (Institut Organicheskoy Khimii AN USSR, Laboratoriya Sakharistykh Veshchestv).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

GOLOVIN, P.V.; GERASIMENKO, A.A.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.; ABRAMOVA, M.A.

Using bentonites for purifying juices of second carbonation.
Bent. gliny Ukr. no.2:195-198 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Bentonite) (Sugar manufacture)

ROMANKEVICH, M.Ya.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.

Diffusion processes in cationite and the kinetics of ion exchange. Part 2: Effect of electrolyte concentration and nature of the cation on changes in cationite volume. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.3:328-331 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Cations) (Base-exchanging compounds)

ROMANKEVICH, M.Ya.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.

Diffusion processes in cationite and the kinetics of ion exchange. Part 3: Diffusion processes during ion exchange. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.3:332-335 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Ion exchange)

ROMANKEVICH, M.Ya.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.

Diffusion processes in cationite and the kinetics of ionic exchange. Part 4: Redistribution of mono and divalent ions in the internal layers of cationite. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:440-442 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Ion exchange) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

GOLOVIN, P.V.; ABRAMOVA, M.A.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.; GERASIMENKO, A.A.; DENISOVA, Ye. V.; TRET'YAKOVA, G.S.

Regeneration of ion exchangers. Sakh.prom. 35 no.6:13-16 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Sugar manufacture) (Ion exchange)

[illegible]

Some characteristics of industrial construction in the Virgin Territory. Prom. stroi. 42 no.9:5-6 S '62. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548330012-4"

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z. B.; ALEKSEYEVA, I. V.; ROMINSKIY, I. R.

Method of preparing pure lactulose with the aid of ion exchange resins. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.6:724-725 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

(Lactulose) (Ion exchange resins)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.E.; LISOVSKAYA, N.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, I.V.; ROMINSKIY, I.R.

Syntheses of tosyl ehters of lactose and lactulose. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7:858-860 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut orgainicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Lactose) (Lactulose) (Toluenesulfonic acid)

GERASIMENKO, Aleksey Antonovich; ABRAMOVA, Mariya Aleksandrovna; GOLOVIN, Pavel Vasil'yevich; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[Ion exchange resins in the food industry] Ionoobmennye smoly v pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Ukrainskoi SSR. 1962. 271 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Ion exchange resins) (Food industry)

ROMINSKIY, I.R.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B.; LISOVSKAYA, N.N.;
ALEKSEYEVA, I.V.

Structure of tosyl derivatives of lactose and lactulose.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.4:420-423 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Lactose) (Lactulose)
(Toluenesulfonic acid)

GOLOVIN, Pavel Vasil'yevich[deceased]; GERASIMENKO, Aleksey Antonovich; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.

[Chemistry and technology of sugar beet production] Khimiia i tekhnologiia sveklosakharnogo proizvodstva. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 728 p. (MIRA 18:2)

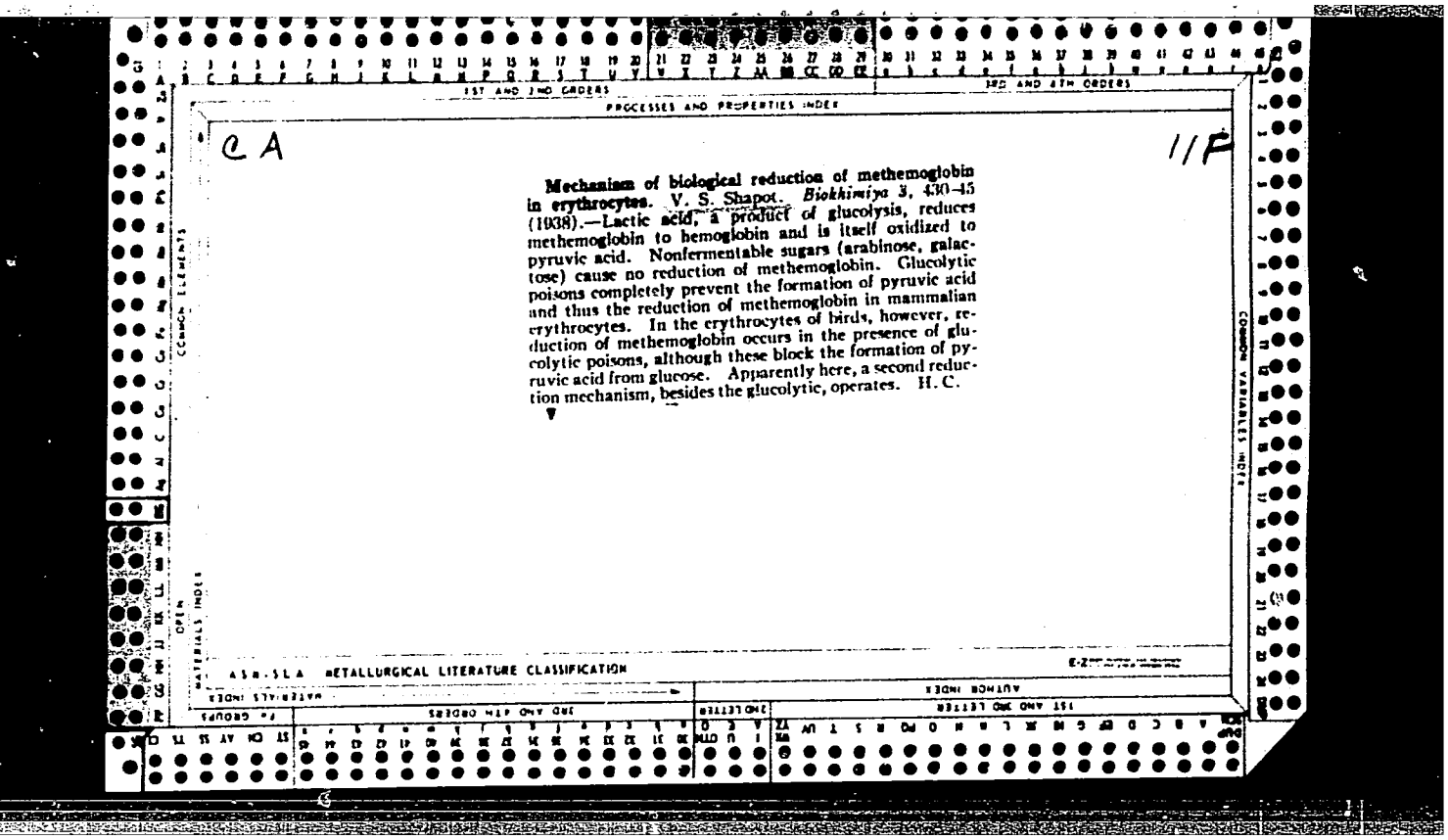
GERASIMENKO, Alekseĭ Antonovich; SHAFOSHNIKOVA, Z.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.

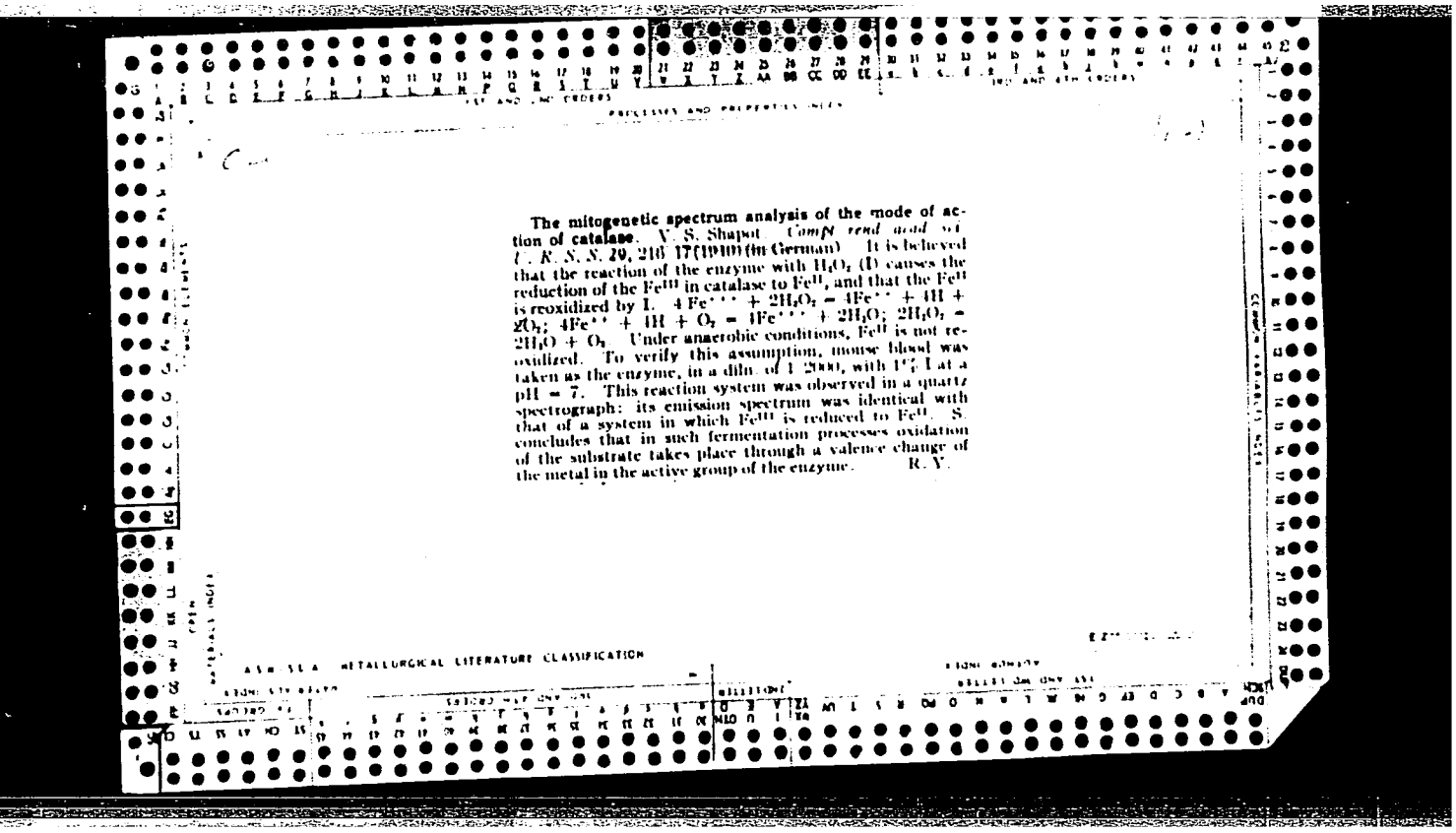
[Sugar crystallization] Kristallizatsiia sakhara. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 315 p. (MIRA 18:12)

SEREBROVSKIY, A.S.; KHVOSTOVA, V.V.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Z.S.

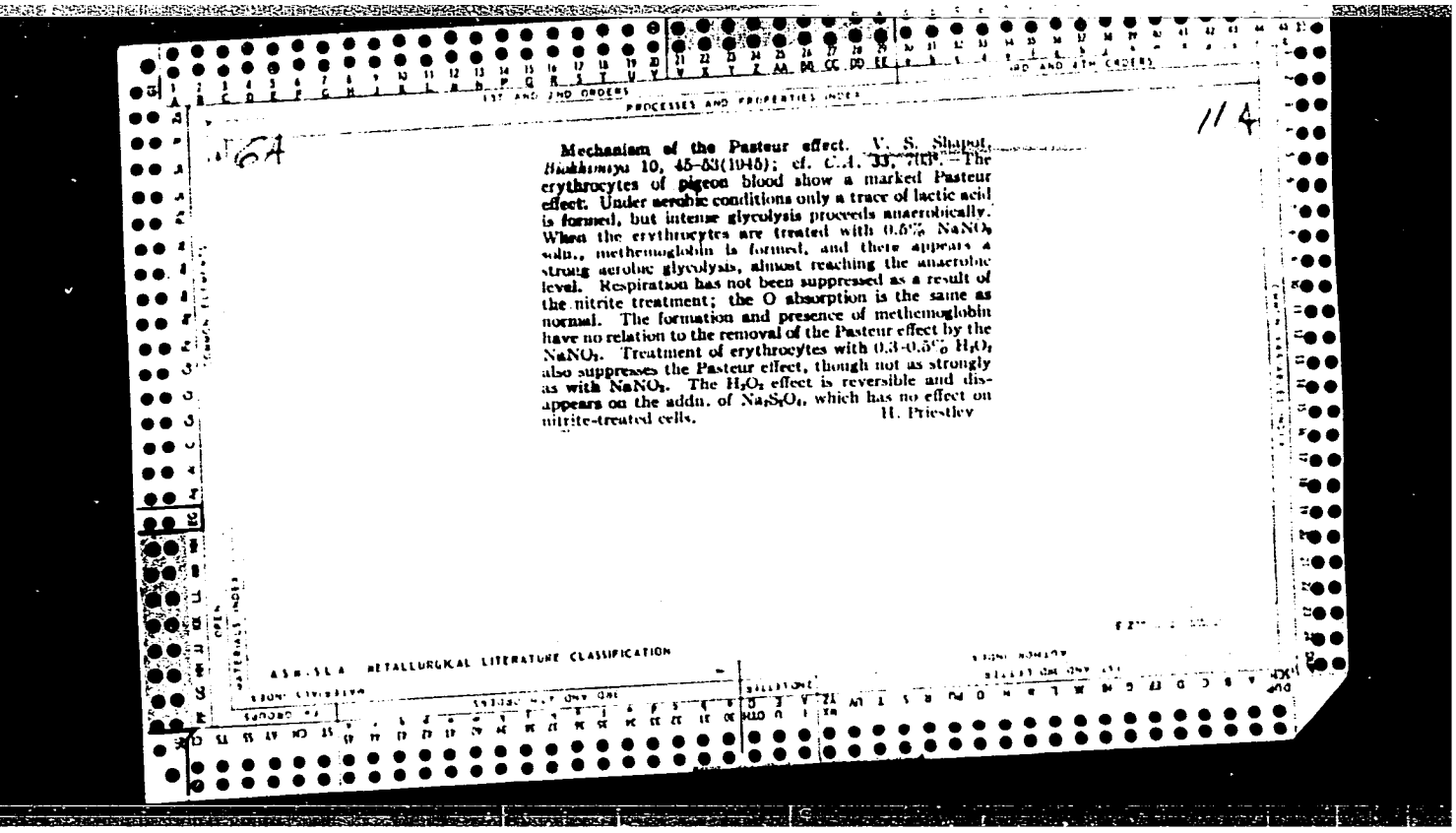
Biology of the tachinid fly Ernestia consobrina Mg., a parasite of garden moths, and methods for furthering its useful activity. Trudy VIZR no.1:132-134 '48. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I. Lenina (for Serebrovskiy).
(Owlet moths--Diseases and pests) (Tachinidae)



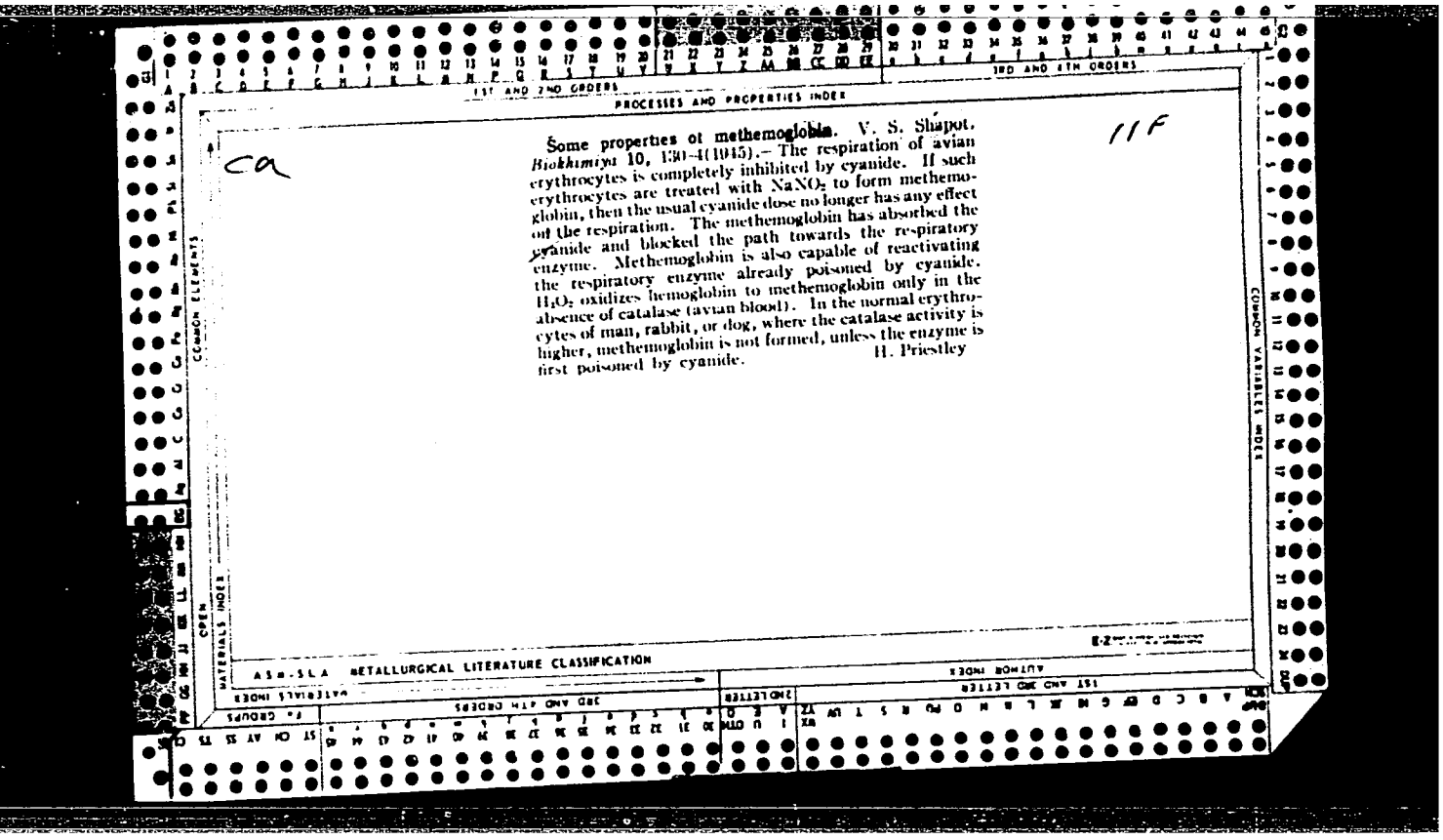


The mitogenetic spectrum analysis of the mode of action of catalase. V. S. Shapot. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* **29**, 216–17(1940)(in German). It is believed that the reaction of the enzyme with H_2O_2 (I) causes the reduction of the Fe^{III} in catalase to Fe^{II}, and that the Fe^{II} is reoxidized by I. $4Fe^{++} + 2H_2O_2 = 4Fe^{+++} + 4H + 2O_2$; $4Fe^{++} + 4H + O_2 = 4Fe^{+++} + 2H_2O$; $2H_2O_2 = 2H_2O + O_2$. Under anaerobic conditions, Fe^{II} is not reoxidized. To verify this assumption, mouse blood was taken as the enzyme, in a dilu. of 1:2000, with 1% I at a pH = 7. This reaction system was observed in a quartz spectrograph; its emission spectrum was identical with that of a system in which Fe^{III} is reduced to Fe^{II}. S. concludes that in such fermentation processes oxidation of the substrate takes place through a valence change of the metal in the active group of the enzyme. R. V.



Mechanism of the Pasteur effect. V. S. Shapot. *Biokhimiya* 10, 45–53(1945); cf. *C.A.* 33, 7109.—The erythrocytes of pigeon blood show a marked Pasteur effect. Under aerobic conditions only a trace of lactic acid is formed, but intense glycolysis proceeds anaerobically. When the erythrocytes are treated with 0.5% $NaNO_2$ soln., methemoglobin is formed, and there appears a strong aerobic glycolysis, almost reaching the anaerobic level. Respiration has not been suppressed as a result of the nitrite treatment; the O absorption is the same as normal. The formation and presence of methemoglobin have no relation to the removal of the Pasteur effect by the $NaNO_2$. Treatment of erythrocytes with 0.3–0.5% H_2O_2 also suppresses the Pasteur effect, though not as strongly as with $NaNO_2$. The H_2O_2 effect is reversible and disappears on the addn. of $Na_2S_2O_4$, which has no effect on nitrite-treated cells.

H. Priestley



Some properties of methemoglobin. V. S. Shapot. *Biokhimiya* 10, 130–4(1945).– The respiration of avian erythrocytes is completely inhibited by cyanide. If such erythrocytes are treated with $NaNO_2$ to form methemoglobin, then the usual cyanide dose no longer has any effect on the respiration. The methemoglobin has absorbed the cyanide and blocked the path towards the respiratory enzyme. Methemoglobin is also capable of reactivating the respiratory enzyme already poisoned by cyanide. H_2O_2 oxidizes hemoglobin to methemoglobin only in the absence of catalase (avian blood). In the normal erythrocytes of man, rabbit, or dog, where the catalase activity is higher, methemoglobin is not formed, unless the enzyme is first poisoned by cyanide. H. Priestley

SHAPOT, V. S.

USSR/Medicine - Microorganisms Jul 48
Medicine - Fungi

"The Use of Oxygen in Inhibiting the Zymotic Ability of Torula Utilis," V. S. Shapot, A. M. Vitrinskaya, Inst Experimental Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3¼ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 3

Reports experiments on Torula utilis. Results indicate that suppression of the microbe's zymotic ability is due, not to disappearance of zymase complex, but to inactivization of some fermentation link of this complex which is irreversible in a particular generation. Submitted 21 May 48.

11/49T63

11 F

Pasteur effect and stabilization of adenosinetriphosphate in nucleated erythrocytes. V. S. Shapot (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 65, 731–4(1949).—Rapid repeated freezing of erythrocytes in the absence of liquid media (under conditions which do not repress respiration) causes rapid dephosphorylation of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP), as a result of the removal of the Pasteur effect which occurs on hemolysis. In nonnucleated cells (human) dephosphorylation does not occur. Thus the Pasteur effect is intimately connected with P metabolism. The effect is not reversible by addn. of ATP does not restore the Pasteur effect. The connection of ATP stability and the Pasteur effect is probable in other cells as well, but the erythrocytes appear to display it most clearly. G. M. Kosolapoff

– Inst. Experimental Med., AMS USSR

SHAPOT, V.S.

Biochemistry of nucleic acids and nucleoproteins. Uspekhi Biol. Khim. 1, 143-78 '50. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.14:7007 '53)

CA

True nature of the so-called structural proteins. V. S. Shapot, and V. L. Nemchinskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 465-8(1950); cf. Bensley and Hoerr, C.A. 29, 6284[1]; **33**, 700[2]; Banga and Szent-Györgyi, C.A. **36**, 788[3]. Nuclear nucleoprotein from calf thymus or avian erythrocytes is devoid of adenosinetriphosphatase (I) properties, but acquires them on contact with a liver ext., contg this enzyme, in *M* NaCl soln., followed by pptn. by dild Similar complex formation occurs on addn. of liver catalase or potato I. The latter enzyme is of purely cytoplasmic origin. The structural proteins (references cited) are artifacts from the complexing of cytoplasmic and nuclear elements, confirmed by enzymic studies as well as by analyses.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CR

10

Principles of isolation and some properties of the highly polymerized hyaluronic acid. V. S. Shapot and L. S. Kogan. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **70**, 1041–4 (1950).— After an investigation of the earlier techniques, the following procedure for isolation was evolved: The minced tissue (umbilical) is extd. with physiol. salt soln. and a small amt. of $CHCl_3$ and 1 vol. of centrifuged ext. is repeatedly treated with $^1/_3$ vol. $CHCl_3$ and $^1/_{10}$ vol. AmOH until a gel interface vanishes. The clear protein-free filtrate is pptd. by 2 vols. EtOH and the ppt. is washed progressively with 70–100% EtOH and dried *in vacuo* over P_2O_5; all operations are done in the cold at pH 7. The product is not pptd. by La indicating removal of nucleic acids. The threadlike product is easily sol. in H_2O, losing 25–30% of its wt. on vacuum drying at 110° with corresponding loss of soly. and lowering of viscosity; the latter varies steeply with concn. (from 9 to 107, relative to H_2O, in 0.05–0.18% solns.) indicating a high order of mol. asymmetry. Presence of small amts. of inorg. salts depresses viscosity very sharply (10–11 times), with convergence of results for solns. of initially widely different viscosities. This salt effect is reversed by dialysis. The pptd. fibers when freshly made are highly elastic and rubberlike.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

11 A

Biochemical factors which determine the mechanical properties of intracellular and tissue structures. V. I. Vorob'ev and V. S. Shapot. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 309-12(1951).—The mech. properties of fibers of desoxyribonucleic acid, thymonucleohistone, "synthetic" nucleoproteins (from desoxyribonucleic acid and histone or depolymerase of nucleic acid), and high-mol.-wt. hyaluronic acid were detd. The results are given graphically. Threads of desoxyribonucleic acid pptd. by ejection from a syringe into a pptg. bath are largely oriented along the axis of the fiber. When the polymeric acid is repptd. several times with EtOH it acquires unexpected soly. in EtOH, but if an aq. soln. of such an acid is rapidly ejected from a capillary into 85% EtOH the products form insol. threads. Free desoxyribonucleic acid shows a characteristic increase of deformation (stretch) with time under load (up to 1000% in 60-90 sec.), all nucleoproteins did not show this phenomenon. Nucleohistone filaments show tensile strength of 8 kg./sq. cm., while the free desoxyribonucleic acid gives but 3 kg./sq. cm. Apparently in the former substances the threads of the latter are bound together by their side chains and resist laminar flow of deformation by tension. The nucleoprotein and the synthetic nucleohistone are elastic threads while desoxyribonucleic acid threads are inelastic, again explained by side-chain interaction. Threads of hyaluronic acid formed by ejection of its biol. ext. into aq. EtOH are definitely elastic indicating that hyaluronic acid is bound with the protein matter, since the free acid is inelastic. However, the deformation with time is rather high (up to 800%) indicating that the biol. ext. contains the free acid along with its protein complex. The elasticity of natural structures is thus explainable on the basis of existence of desoxyribonucleoproteins and protein complexes of hyaluronic acid. G. M. Kosolapoff

1951

A

11 G

Transformation of labile phosphorus compounds in the brain in anemia. K. G. Gromova and V. S. Shapot. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **78**, 941-4(1951). -White rats were exsanguinated in which brain anemia was induced by section of the circulatory system, both convulsive and non-convulsive specimens being studied. Both groups show a drop of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP), the convulsive specimens at times giving 0 level of ATP. Labile P compds. still persist. This material is pptd. with Ba and its hydrolysis-rate curve coincides with the ATP curve. Hence, the most characteristic symptom of brain anemia is the appearance of considerable adenosinediphosphate, rather than a drop in readily hydrolyzable P in ATP fraction. Inorg. P also rises correspondingly. G. M. Kosolapoff

GROMOVA, K.G.; KUBRITSKAYA, T.Ye.; PETROV, I.R.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Metabolism of labile phosphorus compounds in the brain in cerebral anemia during protective inhibition. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.1:13-24 Jan-Feb 1952. (CLML 24:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Leningrad.

SHAPOT, V.S.

Separation of resistant ferment-substrate nucleoprotein. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.3:299-302 May-June 1952. (CLML 25:1)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad.

SHAPOT, V.S.

Nature of special sensitivity of the brain to anoxia.
Usp. sovrem. biol. 34 no.2:244-267 1952. (CLML 25:5)

1. Leningrad.

USSR/Medicine - Hypoxia May/Jun 53

"Combined Therapy of Cerebral Hypoxia With Hypnotics and Oxygen," I. P. Petrov, V. S. Shapot, T. Ye. Kudritskaya, K. G. Gromova, Military-Med Acad im S. M. Kirov; Biochem Div, Inst Exptl Med, Acad Sci USSR

Farmakol i Toksikol, Vol 16, No 3, pp 43-47

Hypoxia induced in rats by tying up the carotid arteries can be relieved by administration of oxygen (putting the animals in a chamber conts 50% of oxygen) or administration of substances which produce protective inhibition (i. e. a mixt of urethane and veronal). When both methods of treatment are combined, the effect is superior to either method applied alone. Giving of ascorbic acid and glucose per os -- enhances still further the beneficial effects of the combined treatment. The results of this investigation are of potential value from the standpoint of clinical application.

270T39

NEMCHINSKAYA, V.L.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Interrelation of enzyme processes in the digestion of nucleoproteins by pancreatic juice. Biokhimiya 18, 210-22 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.16:8132 '53)

1. Inst. Exptl. Med., Leningrad.

SHAPOT, V. S.

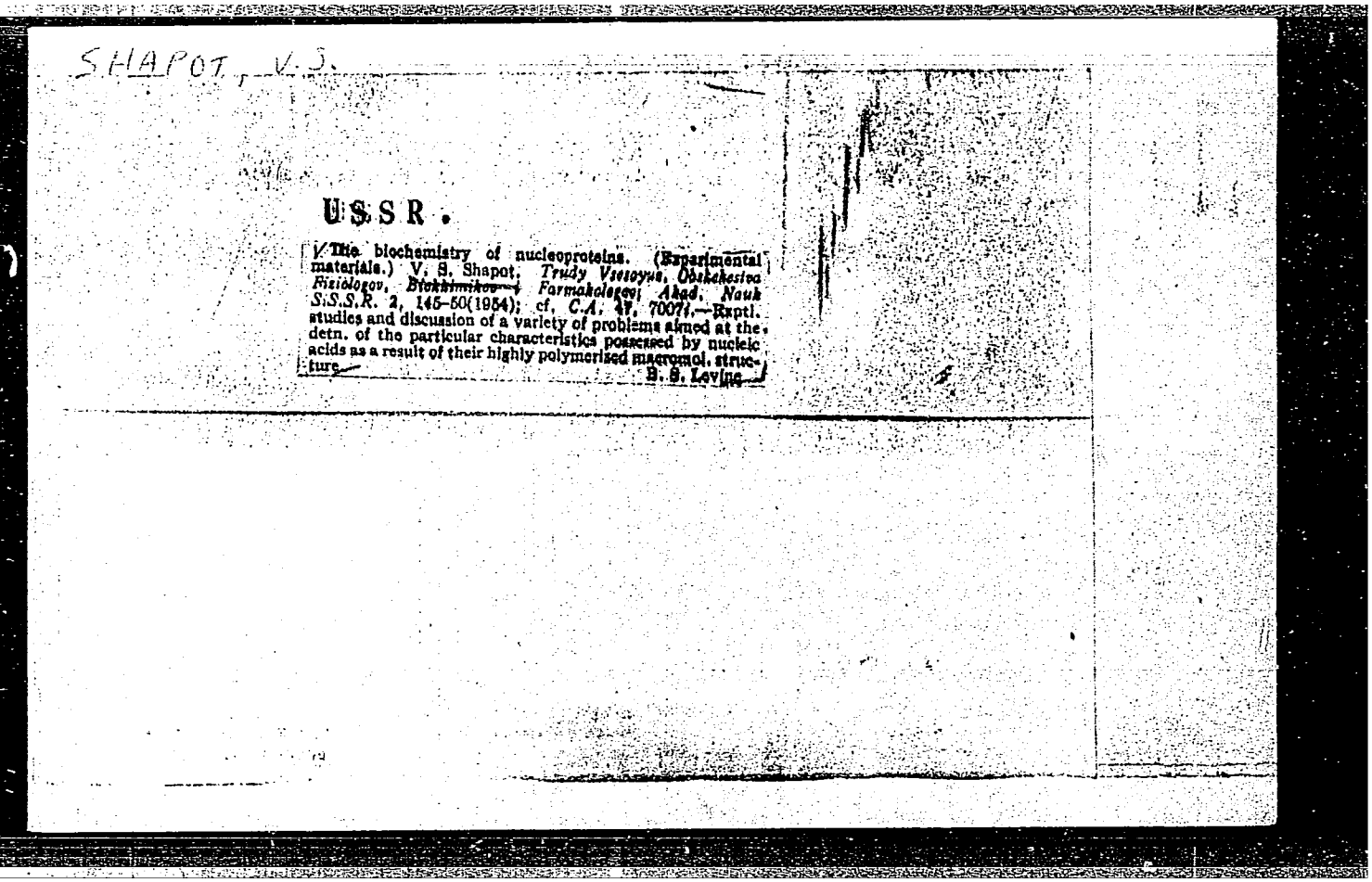
Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

High-polymer protein derivatives as the basis of protoplastic structures. V. I. Vorob'ev and V. S. Shapot (Inst. Exptl. Med., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 18, 603–17(1953).—To a soln. of histones was added drop by drop a soln. of high polymer deoxyribonucleic acid. A thin layer was formed around each drop turning the latter into firm spheres. The same has been accomplished with cryst., trypsin, globin, cryst. ribonuclease, highly purified deoxyribonuclease, and cryst. egg albumin. The properties of the spheres were studied, and on the basis of the data theoretical considerations on protoplastic structures are presented.
B. S. Levine

SHAPOT, V.S.;PETROV, I.R.;GROMOVA, K.G.;KUDRITSKAYA, T.Ye.

Role of irritation of the central nervous system in the increase of sensitivity of the organism to anoxia. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 39 no.5:614-617 Sept-Oct 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Department of Biochemistry of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and the Department of Pathophysiology of Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, Leningrad.



SHAPOT, V. S.

USSR.

V. The biochemistry of nucleoproteins. (Experimental materials.) V. S. Shapot, *Trudy Vsesoyus. Obshchestva Fiziologov, Biokhimikov i Farmakologov Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, 145–50(1954); cf. *C.A.* 47, 7007f.—Rptl. studies and discussion of a variety of problems aimed at the detn. of the particular characteristics possessed by nucleic acids as a result of their highly polymerized macromol. structure. B. S. Levine

SHAPOT, V. S.

"Correlations between the Processes of Oxidation, Conjugated Phosphorylation and Biosyntheses in the Cells", Uspekhi Sovremennoy Biologii, Vol. 37, No. 3, pp 255-278, 1954.

SO: Translation-M-692, 19 Aug 1955.

SHAPOT, V. S.

Academician V. A. Engel'gardt; on his 60th birthday. Zhur.obshch. biol. 16 no.1:74-75 Ja-F '55 (MLRA 8:4)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Engel'gardt, Vladimir A.)

Shapot, V.S.

6

The connection between the directivity of adenosinetriphosphoric acid and the renewal of protein complexes. G. V. Titova and V. S. Shapot (Inst. Exptl. Med., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 20, 485-9(1955).—Studies were made with isolated cytoplasmic granules of the kidney cortical substance which has the property of respiration, phosphorylation, and protoplasmic renewal. The addn. to such granules of the 6-phosphofructokinase + fructose-6-phosphate enzyme system deflects the adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) phosphate end-grouping to the sugar phosphorylation, causes a sharp rise in the process of respiration and an intense phosphorylation, and causes a simultaneous reduction in the rate of methionine-S^{35} incorporation into the proteins and of P^{32} into the phospholipides of the granules. The renewal of P of the ribonucleic acids of the granules under similar conditions is enhanced. The disturbance in the metabolism of the granules as a result of deflection of ATP into other processes is regarded as a biochem. pattern of a physiol. depletion system.

B. S. Levine

(1)

SHAPOT, V. S.

Significance of the process of respirative phosphorylation in the function of heart muscle. V. S. Shapot and G. M. Pruss (State Med. Inst., Vitebsk). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 108, 899–902(1956).—2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP) at $10^{-6}M$ concn. gradually weakens the heart contractions in a frog specimen; the more vigorous is the action of the organ, the greater is this hindering effect of DNP. Thus tissue respiration under these conditions is insufficient for resynthesis of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP). Introduction of ATP into such a specimen restores heart action. A similar observation was made with KCN poisoning.

—G. M. Kosolapoff

BOZHKO, A.P.; PRUSS, J.M.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Regeneration of proteins of the myocardium during deep fatigue.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.5:494-498 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. The Chair of Biochemistry and Physiology of the Vitebsk Medical Institute.
(HEART--MUSCLE) (PROTEINS) (FATIGUE)

SHAPOT, V.S.

Biochemistry at the Eighth International Cancer Research Congress.
Biokhimiia 27 no.6:1116-1120 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

SHAPOT, V.S., prof.

From the positions of molecular biology. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.10:38-40 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(BIOCHEMISTRY)
(CANCER RESEARCH)

SHAPOT, V.S., prof.

Biochemistry of cancer. Priroda 51 no.12:19-25 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(CANCER RESEARCH) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

GAYEVSKAYA, Mariya Sergeyevna; SHAPOT, V.S., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry of the brain in death and in revivification of the organism] Biokhimiia mozga pri umiranii i ozhivlenii organizma. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 205 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(BRAIN) (BIOCHEMISTRY) (DEATH, APPARENT)

SHAPOT, V.S., prof.

Some aspects of the biochemical study of malignant tumors. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.4:373-384 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(CANCER RESEARCH) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

SHAPOT, V.S.; DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.; DROZDOVA, G.A.

Induction of catalase and cystine desulfurase activity in trahsplanted nouse hepatoma under the effect of ribonucleoprotein isolated from the normal liver. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:102-104 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

[redacted], N.G.; MARKOV, V.G.; [redacted], prof., red.; ZBARSKIY, I.B., prof., red.

[Biochemistry of cell division. Translated from the Bulgarian] Biokhimiia kletochnogo deleniia. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 118 p. (MIRA 17:8)

GOROZHANSKAYA, E.G.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Characteristics of the glucose consumption by ascitic cancer cells in vivo. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:947-949 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.

SHAPOT, V. S., prof.

Colloquium on the problem of information in biology. Vest. AN SSSR 33 no.1:86-87 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Biology—Congresses)

GOROZHANSKAYA, E.G.; GUREVICH, [illegible]; SHAPOT, V.S.

Content and some components of the carbohydrate metabolism of the ascites and pleural fluids in [illegible] patients. Vop onk. 10 no.8:27-32 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S.Shapot) i ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.A.Novikova) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-367, Volokolamskoye shosse, d.30, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, laboratoriya biokhimii.

KRECHETKOVA, G.E.; CHUDINOVA, I.A.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Characteristics of polyvinyl sulfate as the inhibitor of ribo- and deoxyribonucleases. Biokhimiia 28 no.4:682-693 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SHAPOT, V.S.; CHUDINOVA, I.A.; KRECHETOVA, G.D.

Methods of isolating and determining the activity of nucleases.
Sovr. metod. v biokhim. 1:267-281 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

SHAPOT, V.S. (Moskva)

Symposium on the biochemistry and chemotherapy of tumors. Vest.AMN SSSR 20 no.7:80-84 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

CHUDINOVA, I.A.; KRECHETOVA, G.D.; SHAPOT, V.S.

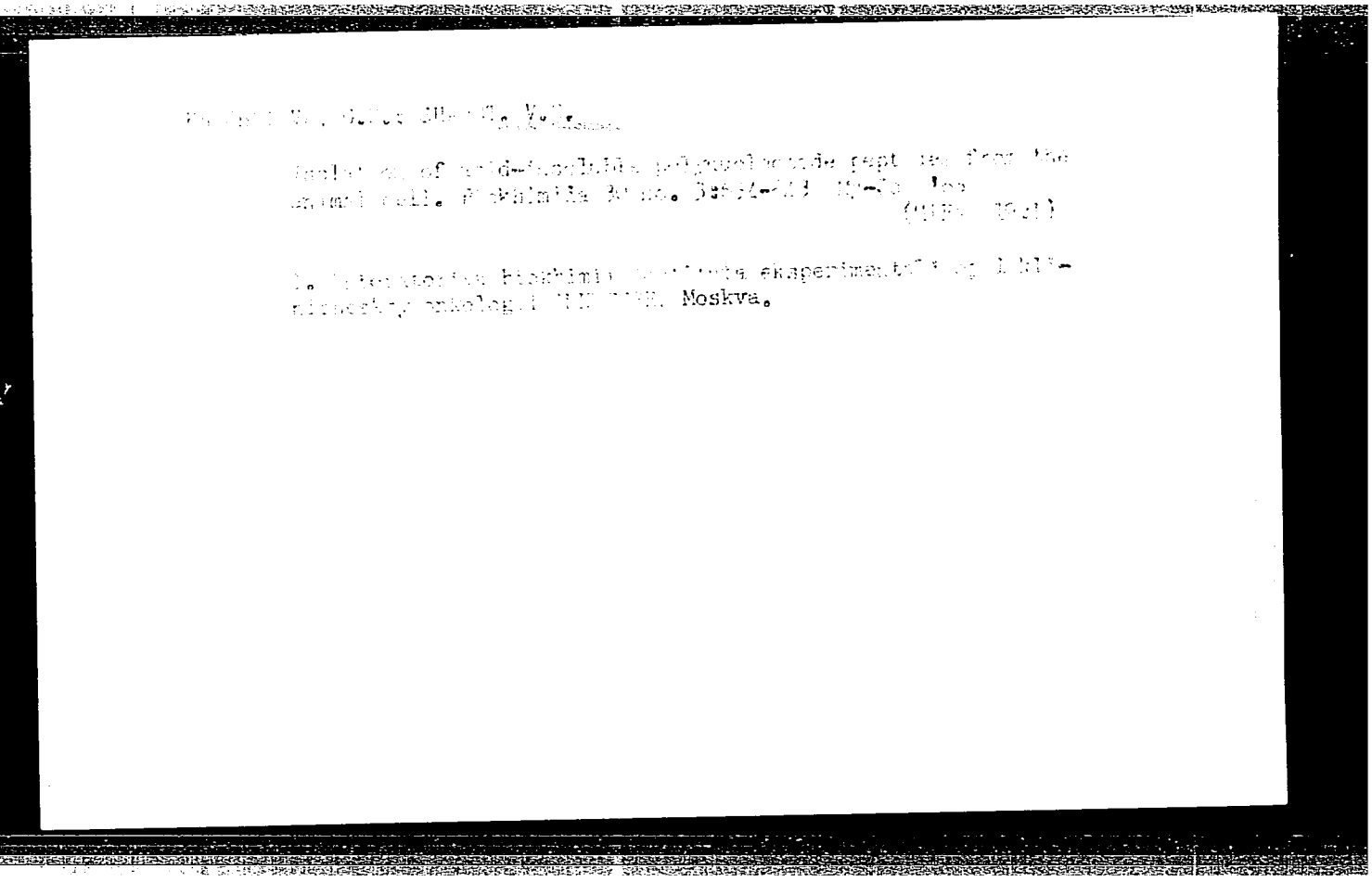
Some properties of nucleases connected with liver ribosomes.
Biokhimiia 30 no.4:759-764 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SHAPOT, V.S.

Some controversial questions in the biochemistry of tumors. Vest. AMN SSSR no.4:22-26 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.



KATLIA, A.M.; SHAPOVALOV, D.A.

Difficulties in the diagnosis of alveolar echinococcosis of the lungs. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.3:57-58 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - dotsent M.M. Mikhaylov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

37204

S/560/61/000/011/010/012
E032/E514

3.2100

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, I.G. and Shapov, A.I.

TITLE: A sun-tracking head

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no.11. Moscow, 1961. Rezul'taty nauchnykh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya poletov vtorogo i tret'yego kosmicheskikh korabley-sputnikov, 87-93

TEXT: The device was designed for operation in conjunction with a diffraction spectrometer for measurements of solar radiation in the far ultraviolet. The aim of the tracking head was to direct the beam of solar radiation reflected by a mirror into the slit of the spectrometer for different positions of the latter. The accuracy required was ±10'. The device incorporates nine photo-resistors (cadmium sulphide) of type ФС-К0 (FS-K0) with a sensitivity maximum at $\lambda \approx 6000$ Å and a dark resistance in excess of 10^7 Ohm. The photo-resistors form a part of a bridge which is balanced in the absence of any illumination. As soon as radiation reaches a photo-resistor, an off-balance signal is produced which, by means of relays and electrical motors, turns the head towards

Card 1/2

A sun tracking head

S/560/61/000/011/010/012
E032/E514

the source of radiation. There are two tracking heads (rough and fine) and a schematic drawing of the apparatus, together with the basic electrical circuit, is reproduced. The total weight is 4.3 kg and the power consumption is 0.7 W. The overall dimensions are roughly 30 x 30 x 30 cm. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1961

Card 2/2

PLESHEYEV, I.S.; SHAPOV, A.I.; SHLEZINGER, A. Ye.

Structures of eastern Mangyshlak and adjacent territory in the Ustyurt Plateau. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 36 no.1:40-58 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Geology, Structural)
(Ustyurt Plateau--Geology, Structural)

SHAPOV, As.V., prof.

Some features of silicosis and silicotuberculosis in Bulgaria [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.8:46-49 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. As.V.Shopov) Meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova (Plovdiv, Bolgariya)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, epidemiol.
silicotuberc. in Bulgarian miners (Rus))
(SILICOSIS, epidemiol.
silicotuberc. & silicosis in Bulgarian miners (Rus))

ASNIS, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHAPOV, N.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; VOLOKHVYANSKAYA, E.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRAYCHIK, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SANDLER, N.I., kand. fiziko-metematicheskikh nauk

Arsenous low-alloy steel for car construction. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.5:27-31 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona UkrSSR, Ukrainskiy institut metallov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

SHAPOV, V.M.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 603a - I

BOOK Call No.: TL504.M63

Authors: SHAPOV. V. M., Dotsent, GUDCHENKO, A. P., Eng. and STEPANOVA, M. G., Eng.

Full Title: STUDY OF SOME METHODS OF TREATMENT OF LIQUID ELECTRON ALLOY In; Moscow Aviatsionnyi Tekhnologicheskiy Institut. Trudy. Issue 4, 1948

Transliterated Title: Issledovaniye nekotorykh metodov obrabotki elektrona v zhidkom sostoyanii

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: Moscow Aviation Technological Institute

Publishing House: State Publishing House of the Defense Industry (Oborongiz)

Date: 1948 No. pp.: 29 (3-31) No. of copies: Not given

Editorial Staff

Ed.-in-Chief: Voronov, S. M., Prof., Doc. of Tech. Sci.

PURPOSE: For scientific workers in aviation technology and materials.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: The authors explain to what degree the method of treatment of the "Electron" alloy ML-5 in stationary crucibles influences its' crystalline structure and its mechanical properties. The results of the authors' experiments are summarized at the end of the article. Tables, charts.

No. of References: 7 Russian, 1938-1946

Facilities: None

1/1

SHAPOVA, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dinitrorhodanbenzene in controlling powdery mildew of cucumbers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.3:25-26 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Uzbekskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Tashkent.

SHAPOVAL, A.

Cand. Agricultural Sci. "On the Fields of the Country," Sotsialisticheskoe Zemledelie, 1949.

SHIPOVAL, A. G.

Agrotekhnika ozimoi pshenitsy [Cultivation practices with winter wheat]. Moskva, Sel'-khozgiz, 1952. 159 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 6 September 1953

1. SHAPOVAL, A. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agriculture

7. Plan for introducting the achievements of science and progressive progressive practice in 1952. Dost. sel'khoz. no.1, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

[illegible], A.A.

Tillage

Deeper plowing in areas of the non-chernozem belt. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

SHAPOVAL, A.G.

[Progressive method of raising winter wheat] Peredovoi opyt vozdelyvaniia ozimoi pshenitsy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1955. 111 p. (MLRA 9:10)

(Wheat)

SHAPOVAL, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; NECHAYEVA, F.A., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; LYAKHOVETSKAYA, T.Ye., red.; KOZLOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Growing seed corn] Semenovodstvo kukuruzy. Pod red. F.A. Nechaevoi. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 30 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Kazakhstan--Corn (Maize))

SHAPOVAL, A.G.

[Snow retention] Snegozaderzhanie. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 34 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Soil moisture) (Snow)

SHAPOVAL, A.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KHUDENKO, M.N.

Two crops from irrigated areas. Zemledelie 24 no.6:34-36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut oroshayemogo zemledeliya.

(Ukraine--Corn (Maize)--Irrigation)

USSR/Medicine - Encephalitis Jun 52

"Sense of Smell in Tick-Borne Encephalitis," A. N. Shapoval, L. M. Popova, Chair of Nerv. Diseases, Mil Med Acad imeni S. M. Kirov and Inst of Neurol, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Zhur Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol 52, No 6, pp 58-60

Describes research on the effects of tick-borne encephalitis on the sense of smell. Expts conducted according to Usberg and Lewi's system revealed that, in cases of epidemic or recently contracted encephalitis, the threshold of

234T42

sensibility was increased up to a state of anosmia, becoming hyperosmia in chronic stages of the disease. Pronounced inflammatory and degenerative changes were observed in the 2d and 3d neurons of the olfactory receptor. Authors believe that a total lack of smell observed in the acute stages of the disease is gradually recovered with convalescence, and remains as a residual defect only in rare cases.

234T42

USSR/Medicine - Listerellosis Virus Diseases May 53

"The Problem of the So-Called Atypical Form of Tick Encephalitis," Ya. N. Pavlovskiy, A. I. Smirnov, A. N. Shapoval, K. P. Chagin, I. V. Ryzhov, Military Med Acad Imeni S. M. Kirov

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 5, pp 41-46

Investigation of cases of infection with the so-called atypical tick encephalitis or 2-stage ("2-wave") meningoencephalitis showed that the disease in question is not transmitted by ticks and that it is actually listerellosis.

PA 253T12

SHAPOVAL, A.N.; SARMANOVA, Ye.S. (Leningrad)

An unusual case of encephalomyelitis. Klin. med. 33 no.9:75-80 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova (nach. general-mair o meditsinskoy sluzhby S.I. Karchikyan) i laboratorii entsefalitov (zav. prof. Ye. N. Levkovich) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (dir.-prof. P.N. Kosyakov)

(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS,
unusual cases)

SHAPOVAL, A. N.

"The Clinical Picture of Tick-Borne Encephalitis," by A. N. Shapoval, Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 9, Sep 56, pp 7-12 ✓

This article reviews work on the clinical picture of tick-borne encephalitis in various parts of the USSR. It refers to the observations of numerous authors and investigators. Similarities in the basic clinical characteristics of this disease are pointed out.

The incubation period of tick-borne encephalitis in the human is discussed. Examination of experimental animals and calculation of the dates of recent tick bites have indicated that there is a latent period of 1-3 days according to investigations of N. F. Chumak, S. I. Volpov, N. V. Shubin, A. P. Iyerusalimskiy, and A. N. Shapoval. A prolonged latent period of as much as 45 days has been proposed by N. V. Shubin. Factors on which this period may depend have been studied by N. S. Rozhayeva, A. K. Shubladze, and Ye. N. Levkovich. In considering the variability of the latent period, M. K. Tyushakova studied the peculiarities of various strains of the tick-borne encephalitis virus.

Shapoval describes his own observations of prodromal phenomena in 150 patients and gives data on the frequency with which these manifestations were encountered. A gastrointestinal form of the disease has been described by Z. L. Lur'ye and a visceral form by D. T. Kuimov.

The development of the clinical course of the disease is traced, and discussions of temperature, pulse, arterial pressure, length of the febrile period, urinalysis, blood content, and meningeal phenomena are included. Work by Shapoval, M. S. Shetser, Ye. I. Mel'nikova, N. V. Shubin, and S. N. Davidenkov on cerebrospinal nerve lesions is cited. Studies by N. S. Rozhayeva and Ye. I. Mel'nikova revealed a high frequency of paresis and paralysis among patients. These symptoms were also investigated by M. S. Shetser and A. P. Iyerusalimskiy. Epileptiform paroxysms and hyperkinesis are discussed in relation to meningeal phenomena.

Some changes in reflex reactions and disturbances in the automatic nervous system produced as a result of this disease are considered. Shapoval reports the frequency with which he observed localized changes in the nervous system in Far Eastern studies of the disease.

It is mentioned that the lethality of thick-borne encephalitis has recently diminished in the Ural region, Western Siberia, and the Far East. R. S. Gurariya attributes this decrease to the successful use of antiencephalitis serum.

The incidence of subclinical forms of tick-borne encephalitis in endemic foci during epidemic periods has been determined by various researchers (Ye. S. Sarmanova and O. Ye. Rzhakova). It is considered that these forms have been underestimated, thus precluding proper evaluation of prophylactic measures and creating false impressions of incidence rates.

Many investigations in the Far East and other regions of the USSR have established that tick-borne encephalitis is characterized by frequent relapses. Clinical characteristics of relapses are outlined briefly. A. A. Smorodintsev and Ye. S. Sarmanova succeeded in isolating the virus of tick-borne encephalitis during the first relapse. The effect of the immunological condition of the patient is discussed. Sarmanova determined that the tick-borne encephalitis virus isolated in Western Siberia had relatively higher pathogenic properties when infection was effected subcutaneously.

The relapsing form of the disease was sometimes found as a transitional condition leading to a chronic form. Shapoval and R. Ya. Krichevskaya have investigated the frequency of these chronic forms in the Far East and in Leningrad Oblast. S. V. Gol'man and N. S. Rozhayeva studied the occurrence of chronic forms in persons who had not suffered from acute forms of the disease. M. P. Chumakov and other investigators isolated the virus during the chronic stage. Clinical characteristics of this stage are described in detail. N. V. Shubin is mentioned in connection with the study of symptoms.

The epidemic character of tick-borne encephalitis and incidence rates in different regions and seasons are discussed. The possibility of infection of humans via the alimentary tract rather than by tick bite was studied by Shapoval in the Far East, and by A. A. Smorodintsev and M. P. Chumakov in Leningrad and Moscow oblasts. The following basic variants of this disease are differentiated: Far Eastern, West Siberian, Alma-Ata, European Northern, and Northwestern (two-wave meningoencephalitis).

It is concluded that the augmentation of information concerning the clinical characteristics of tick-borne encephalitis has increased the necessity for differential diagnosis. Such diseases as poliomyelitis, epidemic and Japanese encephalitis, hemorrhagic fever, tick fever, Q fever, leptospirosis, and listerellosis are mentioned. Further study of Yaivinsk meningoencephalitis, the singular encephalitis described by A. V. Peshkin, and Vilyuysk encephalomyelitis is recommended. The importance of prophylactic measures, vaccination of persons in known foci of the tick-borne encephalitis, virological and serological investigations, and epidemiological studies is emphasized.

Sum 1214

"The Differential Diagnosis of Tick-Borne Encephalitis," by A. Shapoval, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 18 Jan 57, p 2

The article concerns mild forms of tick-borne encephalitis which arise in endemic foci during epidemic periods. The clinical picture is described in detail throughout the course of the disease. It is mentioned that an essential diagnostic error is the tendency to put all acute neuroinfections in this category. The article reveals erroneous diagnosis in 6% of all cases occurring in West Siberia.

Frequently misdiagnosed diseases and disorders, such as tuberculous meningitis, cerebral abcesses, and lymphocytic choriomeningitis are discussed at length. Distinguishing differences between lymphocytic choriomeningitis and tick-borne encephalitis are enumerated. Virological and serological methods of diagnosis are recommended. Tuberculous meningitis is also compared with and differentiated from tick-borne encephalitis. The article emphasizes that the diagnostic value of lumbar puncture should not be underestimated.

Similarities between tick-borne encephalitis and Q fever are pointed out. Erroneous conclusions are attributed to incorrect analysis of epidemiological data and inadequate study of the clinical picture of the disease.

The article discusses the hemorrhagic fevers; it notes that an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever in West Siberia (described by A. V. Gagarina) strongly resembled tick-borne encephalitis. It is stated that pathogens of certain forms of hemorrhagic fever are immunologically similar to encephalitis virus and that hemorrhagic colitis sometimes causes encephalitis to be mistaken for dysentery. Such forms of tick-borne encephalitis have been regarded as a gastrointestinal form (Z. A. Lur'ye) or a visceral form (D. T. Kuimov).

Histopathological and virological methods are recommended, in addition to examination of epidemiological and clinical data, in difficult diagnosis of rapidly occurring forms of encephalitis. The article deals with confusing manifestations, such as bulbar phenomena which sometimes simulate angina and epileptiform paroxysms which are not connected with epilepsy. Disturbance of consciousness causes encephalitis to be confused with acute disturbances of cerebral circulation, sunstroke, diabetic and uremic coma, etc. Diagnostic aids are suggested in these cases. Severe forms of tick-borne encephalitis with focal lesions of the nervous system are compared with typical epidemic encephalitis.

It is noted that encephalitis and poliomyelitis are very difficult to differentiate. Possible connections of a disease with wooded areas and tick bites is of diagnostic significance. Similarities are pointed out; and it is mentioned that relapses occur in both diseases, whereas chronic forms prevail in 3-10% of all cases of encephalitis but are not observed in polio. Sequellae of tick-borne encephalitis can be compared with postencephalitic parkinsonism, Parkinson's disease, forms of neurosyphilis, Koshevnikoff's epilepsy, and epilepsy of varying etiology.

The article concludes that the final diagnosis of tick-borne encephalitis is based clinical and epidemiological study. The importance of virological and serological methods is reiterated and optimum times for performing tests are recommended. In evaluating results of serological investigations of persons who have been in endemic foci for a long time, it is considered that the tests can be of diagnostic significance only in conjunction with dynamic study of patients' blood serum. (U)

SHAPOVAL, A.N.; SARMANOVA, Ye.S. (Leningrad)

Incidence of epidemic encephalitis during the winter. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1 Supplement:46 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. P.N.Kosyakov)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

SHAPOVAL, A.N.

Vilyuy encephalomyelitis. Vop. psikh i nevr. no.3:50-57 '58.
(MIRA 12:3)
1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(VILYUY VALLEY--ENCEPHALOMYELITIS)

SHAPOVAL, Aleksey Nikitich; TRUBITSINA, A.A., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, S.F., red.izd-va; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.P., tekhn.red.

[Viliuiskii encephalomyelitis] Viliuiskii entsefalomielit. IAkutsk, IAkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 153 p.
(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS) (MIRA 14:4)

SHAPOVAL, A.N.

Chronic forms of Vilyui encephalomyelitis. Vop. psikh.i nevr. no.5:21-28 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bol'nykh Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova (nachal'nik - prof. S.I.Karchikyan).
(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS)

SHAPOVAL, Aleksey Nikitovich ; ASTAKHOV, S.N., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhn. red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Tick-borne encephalitis (encephalomyelitis)]Kleshchevoi entsefalit (entsefalomielit). Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 317 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (ENCEPHALITIS)

SHAPOVAL, A.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Early clinical manifestations of tick-borne encephalitis. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:42-45 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

SHAPOVAL, A.N., prof.

Tick-borne encephalitis and measures for its prevention. Med. sestra no.6:13-20 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney Kemerovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ENCEPHALITIS)

SHAPOVAL, Aleksey Nikitovich; ZYATYUSHKOV, A.I., red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Tick-borne encephalitis; prevention] Kleshchevoi entsefalit; profilaktika. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 56 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SHAPOVAL, Aleksey Nikitich; ZMEYEV, G.Ya., red.

[Japanese encephalitis; encephalomyelitis] IAponskii entsefalit; entsefalomielit. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 261 p. (MIRA 19:1)

SHAPOVAL, A.P.; NAUMCHUK, V.F.

Facing of furniture subassemblies with grained paper and simultaneous finishing. Der.prom. 9 no.1:17-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Furniture) (Paper)

SHAPOVAL, A.P.; MOTUZ, B.A.

Glued rough stock for the rear legs of wooden chairs.
Der.prom. 9 no.5:5-6 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki dereva.
(Chairs)

SHAPOVAL, A.P.

Mechanization of the manufacture of wardrobes. Bum.i der.prom. no.1:11-16 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

(Furniture)
(Assembly-line methods)